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CHINESE Miscellany, consisting of original extracts from Chinese authors in the native characters; with Translations and Philological extracts. By Rob. Morrison. 4to. pp. 82, bound, calf. London, 1825. 12s.

CHINESE REPOSITORY.—Vol. XII, No. 9, 11, 12, XIII. 8 11; XV. 1, 5, 6; XVI. 1, 5, 6, 7; XVII. 1, 2, 5, 8, 11.

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JOURNAL of the Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society, No. I. June, 1858. 8vo., Shanghai, 1858. (6 copies) each 2s.

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May 3, MANILA, str., for Manila.
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Passengers.

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Per *Dian*, from Saigon,—1 Chinese.

Per *Shooting Star*, str., from Bangkok,—23 Chinese.

Per *Hertog Ernst*, from Saigon,—1 Chinese.

Per *Manila*, str., for Manila,—Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Villara, Messrs. Adam Smith, B. Hebard, Juan A. Cantero, José B. Calija, Capt. Purchase and 4 Chinese.

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Reports.

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The British steamship *Clan Alpine* left Calcutta on the 20th April, Left Penang on the 26th. Left Singapore on the 28th, reports fine weather with calms and light Northerly winds the whole passage up the sea.

The Siam ship *Shooting Star* reports throughout the fall of Siam, strong Southerly winds, from there to Pulo Condor easterly, thence to the Macclesfield Bank light Southerly, then a gale from N.E. 16, which blows for 48 hours, then Easterly winds and heavy sea. On the 29th April, in lat. 20° N., and long. 113 E., saw the American ship *Windward*, from Bangkok to Hongkong. Ships sailing for Hongkong, the Siam ship *Oanhee*, and French barque *Picard*.

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KWONG-SHING Shop at *Queen's Road East*, Hongkong, and SHANG KEE Foreign goods shop, in Canton, were established in the 11th year of Hein fung; the partners were WONG CHAE, WONG LUEN, WONG-CHI, WONG TING YOW, and WONG-YOW, these were divided in eight Shares, of which WONG-YOW held one Share. As the KEE-CHEONG-WING shop in Hongkong, and KWONG-KEE, Foreign goods shop in Canton, closed their business since the 2nd moon, leaving many debts due and unpaid in Hongkong, and as the said WONG-YOW was a shareholder in the ownership of the two shops, his one share in the business of the said KWONG-SHING and SHANG-KEE shops has been settled, and the capital and interest and profit arising out of his one share have been paid over to Mr CALDWELL, Solicitor, for distribution among the Creditors of the said KEE-CHEONG-WING and KWONG-KEE. There are now only seven shares in KWONG-SHING and SHANG-KEE shops, and the partners are the undersigned. The interest of WONG-YOW in the said two shops has therefore ceased, and in future all the business, goods and debts of the said two shops will be managed by the undersigned.

WONG-CHEE, WONG-LUEN,
WONG-CHI, & WONG-TING-YOW,
of KWONG-SHING and SHANG-KEE shops.

No. 752 Hongkong, 21st April, 1870.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MICHELL, BARNARD & Co., of Manila, have been appointed Agents for Manila for the *Daily Press*, *Chinese Issue of Daily Press*, *Overland Trade Report*, *Straits Times Extra*, and all other publications issued from this Office, and residents in Manila will please make application to them.

Banks.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING).
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL $300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Directors.—
Chairman and Managing Director—JAMES THOMSON, Esq.
Colonel the Hon. H. B. DALZELL.
RICHARD H. GLYN, Esq.
J. CARRINGTON PALMER, Esq.
HARVEY KANKING, Esq.
JOHN STEWART, Esq.

Bankers.—
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, London.
And
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Solicitors.—
Messrs. ASHURST, MORRIS & Co.

Auditors.—
DAVID CHADWICK, Esq., M.P.
EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY, Esq.

BRANCHES,—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, and Edinburgh.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

THE Bank grants Drafts at current rates on Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., and the NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND London, as well as on the various Branches of the Bank as above; also negotiates and collects Bills of Exchange.

Circular Notes issued payable at all the principal cities of Europe and in Egypt.

H. HUGHES,
Acting Manager.

2, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 24th April, 1870. [tf 782

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors—
Chairman—H. B. LEMANN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—HONBLE. J. B. TAYLOR.
E. R. Bellino, Esq. | Julius Mosle, Esq.
W. J. Jecks, Esq. | Thomas Jones, Esq.
George F. Heard, Esq. | Honble. R. Rowett.
George I. Holland, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. Scott, Esq.

Managers—
Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq., Joint Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 3 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED
Credits—granted on approved Security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

of 1062 Hongkong, 1st January, 1869.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, say $7.50 per paid-up Share of $125, and $3 per Share on which 250 have been paid, is payable on and after THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.

of 235 Hongkong, 4th February, 1870.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, 1,500,000 TAELS SHANGHAI SYCEE.
IN 3,000 SHARES OF 500 TAELS EACH.
Paid up Capital, TLS. 300,000, OR TLS. 100 PER SHARE.

Court of Directors—
F. A. GROOM, Esq., of Messrs. Glover, Dow & Co.
R. W. LITTLE, Esq., of Messrs Little & Co.
T. PROBST, Esq., of Messrs Wm. Pustau & Co.
J. B. ROMEIKEN, Esq., of Messrs Bull, Purdon & Co.
J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, Esq., of Messrs Trautmann & Co.

Head Office, Shanghai.
Secretaries, pro tem., TRAUTMANN & Co.

Agents—
In Hongkong ... Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.
" Hankow ... " F. MAJOR, Esq.
" Foochow ... Messrs. JOHN FORBES & Co.
" Yokohama ... " ASPINALL, CORRES & Co.
" Singapore ... " HARRISON, SMITH & Co.

THE Company will commence business in January next, or as soon after as the Directors shall have been enabled to allot the Shares.

The Company will be a permanent one.

The Net Profits will be divided every year as follows: 30 per cent will be returned as Bonus to *all Contributors of business*, *rateably in proportion* to the amount of Net Premia contributed. Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital will be paid to the *Shareholders*, and the Balance of the Net Profits carried to the Reserve Fund.

When the Reserve Fund shall have reached Tls. 300,000, the Net Profits will be divided as follows: 30 per cent. to all Contributors of Business; 20 per cent. to the Reserve Fund; and 50 per cent. to the Shareholders.

When the Reserve Fund shall have reached Tls. 500,000, the Net Profits will then be divided as follows: 30 per cent to all Contributors of Business; and 70 per cent to the Shareholders.

The Funds will be in the hands of the Directors both at Shanghai and London, and also at such places where the business proves large enough to warrant a Committee of Directors.

Messrs TRAUTMANN & Co. will officiate as Secretaries till 31st December, 1870, by which time the necessary arrangements will be completed for securing the services of a qualified Secretary from England.

TRAUTMANN & Co.,
Secretaries, pro tem

2254 Shanghai, 23rd November, 1869.

NOTICE.

LES Bureaux du Consulat de France sont actuellement transférés au No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

Pour Le Consul de France, Le Chancelier,
CH. L. DU LA FOREST.

of 510 Hongkong, 14 March, 1870.

THE Undersigned will REMOVE on 1st May to the Rooms above the Office of Mr. H. C. CALDWELL, next door to Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. His present Rooms will be closed for Portraits until further notice.

J. THOMSON.

of 768 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1870.

Intimations.

THE
VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

CAPITAL $1,500,000, IN 3,000 SHARES OF $500 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL $300,000.

Board of Directors.—
W. H. FORBES, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.), Chairman.
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
J. F. BUZET, Esq., (Messrs. Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co.)
HERMANN MELCHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
E. DELBANCO, Esq., (Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.)
AUGUSTINE HEARD, Esq., (Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.)

Bankers.—
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Auditors.—
F. W. MITCHELL, Esq.
MATTHEW W. BOYD, Esq.
(Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.)

Head Office.—
HONGKONG.

Secretaries.—
MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its Shares allotted, will be prepared to accept Risks against Fire, on buildings and merchandise Stored therein, at the current rates, on and after March 1st, 1870.

Twenty per centum of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Secretaries.

of 990 Hongkong, 20th February, 1870.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANY'S ORDINANCE, No. 1, OF 1865.

Directors—
The Honble. H. B. GIBB, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. (Chairman).
J. B. TAYLOR, Esq., of Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
E. A. BITCHCOCK, Esq., of Messrs.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Tuesday morning at 10½, and the last messenger left the office at 12 44.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 4TH, 1870.

An arrangement with regard to the police learning Chinese has been in force some time, which, though there appears to be a certain amount of reasonableness in it, is not altogether fitted to meet the requirements of the matter. It is arranged that such Police Inspectors as desire to learn Chinese, be supplied with the funds necessary to pay a teacher; but that, if after a certain time, they have not made sufficient progress, they will be called upon to pay the amount themselves. This plan, it must be confessed, presses rather heavily upon the Inspectors. It is not by any means every man even of good education that is able to master the Chinese language, and it may reasonably be expected that there will be many among the Police Inspectors, whose best efforts must fail to enable them to master it. Hence, it is rather unfair that their trouble should be rewarded only by their being burdened with an amount of expense, which to men with low pay must be a consideration. It would be far preferable that teachers should be appointed by the Government, and that those desiring to learn the language should have the benefit of their services. It would greatly facilitate matters if a European gentleman knowing the language were appointed to assist or at least to superintend the instruction given, so that it might be certain that the best facilities possible were afforded. It is probable that if this plan were adopted, and additional pay given to such men as mastered the language, the incentive would prove sufficient to supply at least part of the want so long felt, of Police officers who would not be dependent upon the natives for all matters of criminal information.

It is a very unfortunate circumstance for those whose destiny it is to pass a lengthened period of their existence under the trying influences of the climate of Hongkong, that they think of recruiting their health, or better still, of keeping it, are of the most limited nature. There is really no means of refuge from even a portion of the hot weather, except on occasions of a trip to Macao, which, although it is a pleasant change, is still not sufficient for the purposes of making up for the weakening effects on the constitution, which are yearly produced by the protracted and severe heats of a Hongkong summer. So far as a non-professional man can form any definite idea upon the subject, the question whether a given constitution will ultimately become impaired by a residence in a trying climate, appears to depend upon a species of debit and credit between the impairing and resuscitating influences to which it is subjected; and this view expressed in more technical language, seems to be that which is generally adopted by the more experienced medical men. A certain tone of constitution which it is the natural effect of an unhealthy climate to destroy has to be kept up, otherwise the impairing influences gain the ascendency, and the enemy, as it were, wins the battle between sickness and health. Taking this view, it is clear that, in order to preserve health, care is required in two distinct directions. First, it is necessary to diminish the deleterious effects of climate; and, secondly, to increase the health restoring elements. Violent exercise, unduly hard work, carelessness as to diet, all tend to increase the pernicious influence of the climate; while it is equally important to remember that mere length of residence in a given tropical place is of itself attended with danger, notwithstanding the greatest care, and that reasonable certainty as to the preservation of health can only be procured by a combination of the two necessaries—care with under the influence of the climate, and change at intervals not too wide to allow the deleterious effects to produce disorders of a chronic nature.

It is fortunate that, at the present time, the evil effects of the climate in Hongkong are much mitigated as compared with what they were in former days, by the improvements in the drainage and general habitableness of the place—defective though these no doubt are in many respects. Still it cannot be overlooked that the climate is a severe enemy, and that it is necessary to be constantly on one's guard against it. As the summer wears on, and, after suffering heat for five or six months, there is still the prospect of another two months' hot weather, the resident in Hongkong becomes painfully aware of the deleterious influences of the place. He finds that he is getting weaker and weaker, and what is more, discovers this effect to be increasing year by year. So far from becoming acclimatised, the longer he is under the influence of the heat, the less he is able to bear it—a certain proof that the balance between the impairing and resuscitating influences in this part of the world, is, in almost all cases, in favour of the former. Under such circumstances, it is obviously necessary that those who reside in a climate such as this, should have periodical changes, of such a nature as will supply this deficiency—they must, as it were, turn the balance of the account in their favour by borrowing a supply of health from some other place. But unfortunately at the present time this is beyond the power of the large mass of people on account of the enormously high rates of passage money which, are charged by the various steamers running on the coast; and so the Hongkong resident, who if he could secure himself three or four weeks holiday in the course of a year, and get away to more healthy parts, might be certain of preserving his health at least as well at home for a certain number of years, is compelled to go on toiling for a lengthened time, knowing that he is running great risk of ultimately injuring his constitution. In old times, when business affairs were so prosperous that almost every one had it in his power to get a run home at least once in five years, this system was not of so much consequence. But, even then, it was always recognised that five years were as long a time as it was desirable for any one to stay out at a stretch. Things have altered very much since those days, and there are an increasingly large number of people who have been out in China for over the specified five years, whose opportunities do not permit of their going home even temporarily. In many cases, to leave would be tantamount to throwing up business opportunities, which it has perhaps taken years to attain, and which, on a return to China, might not be found again available. To persons so situated the opportunity of annually recruiting their health is literally of vital importance; and it may be hoped that before long the prohibitive rates of passage by the coast steamers will be reduced. It may be fairly questioned whether owners of steamers are not standing in their own light by keeping up so high a tariff. If it were possible, for example, to go either to Chefoo or to Japan, and back at something like reasonable expense, there are a large number of people in Hongkong who would yearly avail themselves of the opportunity, and the passenger traffic would be so much increased as, in all probability, to far more than compensate for the reduction in the individual amounts charged. The advantages of getting northwards about the month of October, are such as would be palpable to every one, and, it may be confidently predicted, would not be left unavailed of by a large number. It might very possibly be found also that the encouragement of visits from Hongkong residents to Chefoo and Tientsin would tend to develop more direct trade between the ports than at present exists. However this might be, there can scarcely be a question that the present passenger rates might be reduced with advantage, both to the public and owners of steamers, when it might fairly be hoped that a trip to the North towards the end of the summer, would become as much an established thing in Hongkong as the annual holiday is at home, where people have none of the disadvantages of a trying climate. In a vast number of instances, whether a man succeed or fail in China depends simply upon the length of time he is able to stay out; this depends upon his health, and his health must necessarily depend very greatly upon the opportunities which he has from time to time of laying in a fresh stock of strength to resist the enervating influences of the climate.

It appears that a great deal of not unfounded complaint has been made by the soldiers in Hongkong at an order of the General's, that they shall wear the cross belts at all times when on duty. There is no doubt that this is "regulation," but when the trying nature of the Hongkong climate is considered, it certainly appears that General Winbolt's predecessors acted wisely in relaxing the rule.

One very useful result to the Colony has attended the advent of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, namely, the establishment of a capital Bowling Alley at the Hongkong Club, which appears to be rapidly becoming a very popular resort. It will be recollected that when the Duke was here, the Club, not having an Alley in their own premises, hired the "Oriental," in order to allow the Prince an opportunity of amusing himself at his favourite sport; and the happy result has proved that perhaps it might be as well to supply the want for the future. What a fortunate thing it would be if a Duke would occasionally visit the place, and set the public supplying many equally obvious and equally easily satisfied wants, to which it seems nothing but the influence of Royalty can direct sufficient attention. Suppose Prince Arthur arrived, and objected to the street cries!

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.
May 3rd.

ILLEGALLY OF THE PREMISES, CUTTING AND WOUNDING.

Wong-a-tsoo, of Hoiping, a carpenter, was charged by Tu Ahing, cook to Peter Smith, Bonding House keeper, as follows:—Yesterday about 4 p.m. he had gone into the kitchen, and found defendant there. Upon asking him what he wanted, defendant ran out by the back door way into the street. He had pursued and caught him, when defendant drew a knife and made a cut at him, wounding his hand. He then escaped, but was stopped by a constable. He had no previous knowledge of the man. P.C. 169 deposed to hearing a cry, and seeing the defendant running, he had caught him and taken the knife from him. Defendant stated he had been cook to complainant, who owed him $1, he had gone to get it, and was beaten by a number of men, friends of complainant, who had called a policeman and given him in charge, at the same time handing the dagger to the policeman. Sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, and to find security in $50 for three months.

ATTEMPT BY A HOUSE COOLIE.

Hsu Ahuey, of Tungkoon, a house coolie, was charged by Mr. David Illingworth, the proprietor of a foundry at West Point, as follows:—He had sent defendant yesterday to collect some money from the Inspector of Schools, for rent of a small school at West Point. The sum paid was $6. Mr. Stewart always sent clean dollars, or a $5 note and $1. Defendant brought $3, which were short 10 cents, admitting that he had changed them. Defendant stated that he had received a $5 note and $1 from Mr. Stewart, these were stolen from him, and he had to borrow those he had given his employer from a friend. Sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

Lee Awah, of Suning, a carpenter, was charged by Messrs. McGhan, H.M. 75th Regiment, with having cut from one of a number of holes in a wooden spring, a piece of leather, which was found on his person when searched. Defendant said that he thought the small piece produced would make him a sole. Sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

SUSPICIOUS.

Ho Ayin, of Nanhoi, a house coolie in the employ of Mr. Thomson, the photographist, was given in charge by Yeung Atiug, a contractor, by whom he was observed removing some of the skylights from the roof of the house in the occupation of his master. When first observed by Yeung Achin, a workman in the employ of Yeung Ating, he had said that his master had told him to do it. The defence in Court was that his master had told him to move everything that was moveable. After he had loosened the skylight, he had reported to his master the fact, who had told him that it was the landlord's property, consequently he must not remove it, and he did not, but where it was he did not know. Sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

VIOLENCE.

Jeremiah Foley, P.C. No. 1, was fined $2, in default one day's imprisonment, for unnecessary violence towards a prisoner.

A few drunks, a brawl, a case of filth, a nuisance, sundry obstructions, and a little illegal hawking, completed the calendar of offences.

A German states that, at St. Polten, Mathias Schlagintweik died at the age of 129 years. Of his numerous descendants only seven, four grandchildren and two great-grandchildren, survive.

THE BUSINESS OF ART.—The main business of art is in the service of the actual use of daily life—in giving health to reality even more than in giving brightness to picture. The beginning of art consists in getting our country clean and our people beautiful. There has been art where all men are not lovely, but never where they were pale with daily toil and pinched with famine. All arts are founded on agriculture by the hand, and on the feeding, dressing, and lodging of the people. Christian art was only possible where kings and knights were compelled to care for their people, and it disappeared when kings became tyrants, dotards of the people. The health of art depends on its reference to industrial use. It is from this use that it first arises. In order to eat and drink we must have the cup and platter, and especially the plough. In order that we may use this cup conveniently, it must have a handle. To fill the cup we must have a pitcher of some sort; this pitcher, if it is to be carried safely, must have two handles. Now in these simple articles of use have been developed the most beautiful lines and types of severe composition—that have ever been attained to in art.—*Mr Ruskin's Lecture at Oxford.*

COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. J. PAUNCEFOTE.

ASING *v.* CUNNINGHAM—$9.00.—The plaintiff in this case sued under an agreement for scraping the side of the ship *Surlie*. The agreement required the work to be done to the satisfaction of the defendant, the Captain of the vessel. He said it was not done at all, and when he had complained to the plaintiff, the latter had expressed few or no words. This was corroborated by the second officer. The plaintiff and one of his men both asserted that there had been seventeen men engaged for two days on the work, but these men denied (in cross-examination) into a third of that number on each of three days. In the end it turned out that the plaintiff had not been on board at all during the time the work was supposed to be going on.

The summons was dismissed.

ACHEE *v.* C. L. DAVIES.—$68.05, balance of account for furniture supplied and work done. $75 had already been paid, and the liability on account of the furniture was disputed on the following grounds. The defendant stated he had assisted the plaintiff some time ago in some difficulty of account, and out of gratitude the plaintiff had offered to lend the defendant the furniture in question. After a short time he wished the latter to buy it of him, which he had hinted that he would do if the plaintiff would put the articles in order, for they were then out of repair. There were certain items amounting to $21.55, in addition to the $75, admitted, which the articles repudiated were a sideboard, air chairs, and a cutting-press. When told that the latter was useless, the plaintiff had looked grave and shaken his head. There was a mouse house somewhere, and he said he had tightened it.

The case was adjourned to Tuesday next. In the meantime defendant was to return the articles in question to plaintiff's shop, where the press should be repaired and then bought by the plaintiff for $10. If not repaired, there would be a decree for the sum admitted.

LO EE PO *v.* CHUN SUN PO—$17.30.—After hearing a little further evidence in this Loan Association case, His Honor gave a decree for the plaintiff.

RAMSAMY *v.* DULBAR SHA—$3.63.—Of this sum $6 was admitted, and a decree for the amount given.

YEONG-AMOY *v.* A. BOYNE—$12.00 Adjourned to Tuesday next, pending the report of the Official Administrator.

The following cases were either announced as settled, or struck out: Mahommed Alley *v.* Cheracha, $17; Baigenat *v.* Boxu, $45.60; W. Petersen *v.* Hermann Sconhardt, $30.00; The Colonial Treasurer *v.* Tang Leong Kok and other, $20.00; Leong Achoy *v.* McDonald, $225.52; Wong Wa *v.* Kum Tak, $322.50 (defendant dead).

In the following judgment went by default: Yeung Akow *v.* Ho Choong Tak, $9.36; Poong Achune *v.* Aboy Wong On, $40.00; Wetjagen *v.* Sheik Jansen, $38.00; Bawanee *v.* Ram Sing, $40.00.

LIBERAVI ANIMAM MEAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Permit me one question. What are Mr. Gough's personal claims? How did our Vandeler get hoisted into his present lofty? What the reason—has *his manor propre* to do with the question of value received between the public, and what is called the government, which for all plain matter of fact purposes is a thing now heard of? Is it generally supposed that Vandeler Gough got into the force by family interest, relationship, or antient friendship existing between his family and that of Governor MacDonnell. If you can respond to show that in any subaltern capacity he ever earned his present post of noting negligence, or if you can show that he has any well matured or consolidated experience, by which the public may be benefited, two weeks prior to his appointment of such men is simply a fraud upon the public; no man can properly recommend such characteres and inexperienced youths to the Colonial Office for confirmation to such offices as are held by Gough and Quin. The latter was hoisted up into his present place, it was said, to make up to his father the small matter of pension, given to him, not with any consideration for the public! Hardly a week passes without one or other of the three Superintendents, who assist each other to do nothing, behaving with some egregious military tomfoolery—one goes to church in white, silver striped pants, and a sword in steel scabbard clanging at his mudcat heels; another throws out his neither limbs, drops his heel, and assays a military sent; who father day yielded a open in the Police Barracks, and who is innocent of the step that would best befit him, viz., the goose; while little Vancleuar tries to wear the insouciance of a young swell of the *haute* military style. It seems as if there must be a natural tendency in police to develop the dormant snob of military aspirations. How a real soldier must loathe such copyists of his garb and furniture! Another noticeable feature is the following: if business makes an interview necessary with these magnates, the impression left is that it is their importance, not their utility, with which you are to be impressed. The feeling experienced is much that of a man, travelling in a desert, who wants water, and is deceived by a mirage. But if the applicant for advice or assistance descends a little lower and applies to the Senior Inspector, then he realises at once he is talking with working man, who know their business, have experience, and are clear headed. The fact of the matter about the Report of the Commissioners on the Police Department is simply this, the probe was applied too deep, the scalp had too base. If the Governor had only considered the astute character of two of the commissioners he would, he would have thought twice before appointing them—they are men of large natural curiosity, and would not sting except *De Profundis*. It would not suit His Excellency to publish that report you are so anxious to investigate.

Yours truly,

CLAMAVI.

P.S.—With all due respect to Mr Deane, who is quite another sort of man—a gentleman and one about whom one would not write a disrespectful line, he is no policeman, and never will be, and as Captain Superintendent of our Police Force will always be entirely out of his natural element. Policeman *nascitur*, or else (unfit). What between Registrar-General, Mr. Caldwell, and Vandeleur Gough, with Assistant Military swells, the department is simply a farce, and badly placed at that.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1870.

THE "ONEIDA," AND THE "BOMBAY."

The *New York Herald* publishes the following:—"Now there is a terrible responsibility somewhere also bodies with the *Bombay*. The *Oneida*, in a late typhoon lost all but three of her small boats. One of these was cut in two by the collision, leaving but two boats to save 170 men. The last words of Commander Williams, when Lieutenant-Commander Mullaur reported the vessel sinking, were, 'I know it, but what can I do? I asked for more boats and they were not allowed me.' Thus, through the negligence of somebody and the inhumanity of the *Bombay's* officers, a battle-scarred and historic ship has been sunk and as brave a crew of officers and men as ever stood between her flag and her enemies have been lost to their friends and to their country."

CLEVER MEN.

(The Graphic.)

When drunken, idle, vicious, ruffianly Mr. Eccles in *Caste* is at his very worst, and the audience, both before and behind the footlights, have come to look with positive loathing on the shameful creature, his good and faithful daughter, Miss Marie Wilton, puts forth this singular plea in extenuation of her sire's misdeeds. "I'm sure," she says, "papa's a very clever man." Mr. Eccles was clever. Now there is at present, safe under lock and key in the prison of St. Pelagie, a gentleman with whom France, and indeed, the better part of Europe, are justifiably angry. He has made a monumental simpleton of himself. He has turned an empire half topsy-turvy, and has not had strength to cause it to complete the somersault. A feeble kind of Milo, he has striven to rend the oak; he has been caught by the rebound, and, "chained by the trunk he vainly broke," is calling his heart away in a wail. This gentleman's name is Henri de Rochefort, journalist, Deputy, Irreconcilable politician, and General Scatterbrain. Yet, admitting all Rochefort's lunacies, follies, and absurdities, there is no denying that, like Mr. Eccles, he is "a very clever man."

RATHER LIKE THE CHINA TEA BUYERS.

There is evidently a large amount of Mark Tapleyism in the composition of our Native merchants, who trade with England. Whether they lose or gain, is a matter of supreme indifference to them; they must do business, and are jolly under all circumstances. Last year they had heavily in coir, but, nothing daunted, they have gone in again with redoubled spirit, and, like Jacob Faithful, wishing themselves "better luck next time."—*Cochin Argus, March 28.*

A SOLUTION OF THE IRISH DIFFICULTY.

An amusing notion about Ireland appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. It would be an interesting experiment, our contemporary thinks, to people that country with Chinese. They are just the kind of people best fitted to deal not only with Ireland, but also with the Irish. They would not understand the threatening letters which they would probably receive, and if once they took root in the country no amount of oppression would put them down. They would be inoffensive industrious neighbours, who would soon draw out the capabilities of the soil, and be really contented with their lot. In fact the Chinese are *par excellence* the mechanical and agricultural laborers of the earth. They form one-third of the human race, and do about two-thirds of the manual labour of the world. They are, matchless for docility, sobriety, and endurance, though they may not possess some of the good qualities which apportain to other races. The Americans seem to be fond of the Irish, and to dislike the Chinese. Let them exchange their Celestials for the Irishmen.

SHORT AND SWEET.

A large body of merchants waited on Lord Clarendon to complain of the new treaty with China. They did not like the increase of 2½ per cent. on imports, because they thought the local mandarins would still levy transit duties; and they objected to the increased export duty on silk. Lord Clarendon, in an exceedingly haughty written reply, fairly annihilated their cases, showing, first, that experienced men believed that Pekin would prevent local transit duties; and secondly, that under the Treaty of Tientsin, China was entitled to put a 5 per cent. export duty on silk and that the enhanced duty did not exceed that figure. But the merchants were too selfish to raise and Lord Clarendon too clever to touch our point, which is that if the treaty is advantageous for British trade, Sir R. Alcock has purchased the advantage by plundering the Indian Treasury of £300,000 a year. Let Mr. Lowe pay that and all will be fair, but he won't pay a penny, and if he were seriously asked to pay it, the treaty would be rejected here as it has already been rejected in India.—*Spectator.*

NEW PROCESS OF PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY.

Mr. Francis, of the Athenæum Press, having secured the invention from Mr. Griggs, has introduced into the office of the Press the new process of prints and pictures to the publishing world. The combination of photography with lithography was first attained and patented by Sir Henry James, of the Topographical Department, but the process of Mr. Griggs claims to be a considerable advance on the original invention. Mr. Griggs claims to take a photograph, says the *Electric Telegraph Review*, of a print or picture, and from the negative so paper prepared in a manner only known to himself. The photograph thus taken is laid upon the stone and transferred, as in simple lithography, when it produces copies of the picture so new beautiful in its general effect and great exactness and delicacy of outline. In addition to the main process of photo-lithographic transfer, which may be said to constitute the genius of the invention, Mr. Griggs has also matured a very tendy and ingenious means of reducing or enlarging the picture to be copied, and has also succeeded in adapting it to the progress of chromo-lithography. Without going further into details, it will be seen that if this invention realizes in actual use the promises of its experiments, it will have a very salutary effect in reducing the price of new publications, and illustrated works. Old books as well as old prints can be reproduced by this process, and the ponderous quarto of a century ago transformed, as if by magic, into the neat portable form of a duodecimo. In addition to all the above advantages, the inventor of this new process of photo-lithography claims for his process the crowning merit of great comparative cheapness, and says that it enables to reproduce books, pictures, and prints at a fourth the price, and in one-fourth the time the same work that can be done at present.

MEDICAL ETIQUETTE.

(Times of India.)

It is reported that the country papers of a late date that an action has been brought by a certain nobleman against a medical man who, while in attendance upon a member of his family, is alleged to have hastened the death of his patient by refusing to call in a fellow practitioner in consultation upon the case. There are some persons who will not fail to experience a certain sense of grim satisfaction on reading this announcement, and who will argue the point perhaps somewhat as follows.

We are ready with all the rest of the world tweekly to bow the knee before the light of medical knowledge, and to confess that we come intolerable. We all "think outside our brains," and the result is not conducive to the mental vigour. It is as if we were to set a plant to grow with its heels in the air, and then look for roots, flowers, and fruit, all by the same process of excitation and disclosure.

One of our quarrels with the Advanced Woman of our generation is the hysterical parade they make about their wants and their intentions. It never seems to them that the best means of getting what they want is to take it, when not forbidden by the law—to act, not to talk; that all this running hither and thither over the face of the earth, and feverish unrest, and loud acclaim is but the dilution of purpose through much speaking, and not the right way at all; and that to hold their tongues and do would advance them by as many leagues as babble puts them back. A small knot of women, "terribly in earnest," could more multitudes by the silent force of example. One women alone, quietly taking her life in her own hands, and working out the great problem of self-help and independence practically, not merely stating it theoretically, is worth a score of shrieking sisters frantically calling on men and gods to see their make an effort to stand upright without support, with intimations of reproach to men for the want of help in their attempt. The shrieking woman who quietly ignores her chimes and measures her power with her difficulties so as to avoid the probability of a fiasco, and who therefore achieves a success according to her endeavour, does more for the real emancipation of her sex than any number of pamphleting, lecturing, or petitioning by the shrieking sisterhood can do. Here is deed not declamation, proof not theory, and it carries with it the respect always accorded to success.

And really if we think of it, dispassionately, and carefully dissect the great mass of humbuggeries which women say makes up the government of their lives, there is very little which they may not do if they like—and can. They have already succeeded to a great extent in opening to themselves the practice of medicine, for one thing, and this is an immense opening if they know how to use it. A few pioneers unhelped for the most part, steadily, and without shrieking, stormed the barricades of the long tale and dissective rooms, heroically bearing the shower of hard-mouthed missiles with which they were hailed, and have succeeded in their way notwithstanding. But the most successful of them are those who held on with quiet excitement, and who strove more than they declaimed; while others, by constitution belonging to the shrieking sisterhood, have comparatively failed, and have mainly succeeded in making themselves ridiculous. After some pressure, but very little castle-storming here too the work was wanted, the desire real, and the workers in earnest—female colleges on a liberal and extended system of education have been established, and young women have now an opportunity of showing what they can do in brain work. Is it no longer by the niggardliness of men and the fault of an system if they prove intellectually inferior to the strong sex? Have they their dynamometer set up for them, and all they have to do is to register their relative strength, and abide the issue. All commerce, outside the Stock Exchange, is open to them equally with men; and there is nothing to prevent their becoming merchants, as they are now petty traders, or setting up as bill brokers, commission agents, or even bankers which last profession, according to a certain gossipy, they have actually adopted in New York, some ladies there having established a bank, which, so far as they have yet gone, they are said to conduct with delicacy and ready arithmetic. In literature they have competitors in men, but no monopolists. Indeed, they themselves have become almost the monopolists of the whole section of "light literature" and fiction; while nothing but absolute physical and mental incapacity prevents their taking the charge of a journal, and working it with female editor, sub-editor, reviewer, reporters, compositors, and even news girls to sell the second edition at omnibus doors and railway stations. If a set of women chose to establish a newspaper, and, work it amongst themselves, not a single law could be brought to bear against them; and if they made it as philosophical as some, or as gushing as others, they might enter into a formidable rivalry with the old-established; they would have a fair hearing, or rather reading, they would not be "amused" or hustled, and they would get just as much success as they deserved. To be sure, they do not yet sit on the Bench nor plead at the Bar; they are not in Parliament, and they are not even voters; while, as married women with unfeelingly husbands and no protection order, they have something to complain of, and wrongs that are is a fair way of being righted if the shrieking sisterhood does not frighten the world prematurely. But, despite these restrictions, they have a very wide circle wherein they can display their power, and which the world with noble deeds, if they choose—and as some have chosen.

Of the representative "working-women" in England, we find none who have shrieked on platforms or made an hysterical parade of their work. Quietly, and with the dignity which comes by self-respect and the consciousness of strength, they have done what it was in their hearts to do, leaving the world to find out the value of their labours, and to applaud or deride their independence. Mrs. Somerville asked no man's leave to study science and make herself a distinguished name as the result, nor did she find the need of any more special organization than what the best books a free press, and first rate available teaching offered. Miss Martineau dived with more or less success into the forbidding depths of the "dismal science," at a time when political economy was shirked by men, and considered as essentially unfeminine as top-boots and tobacco; and she was confessedly an advanced Liberal when to be a high Tory was part of the whole duty of woman. Miss Nightingale undertook the care of wounded soldiers without any more publicity than was absolutely necessary for the organization of her staff, and with not so much as one shriek. Rosa Bonheur laughed at those who told her that animal painting was unwomanly, and that she had better restrict herself to flowers and birds, as because the *jeune demoiselle* of conventional life; but she did not publish her programme of independence, nor take the world into her confidence, and tell them of her difficulties and defiance. The lady Superintendents of our own various sisterhoods have organized their communities and performed their works of charity with very faint blaze of trumpets indeed; and we might enumerate many more who have quietly lived the life of action and independence of which others have only raved, and who have done while their sisters shrieked. These are the women to be respected, whether we sympathize with their line of action or not, having proven themselves to be true workers, capable of sustained effort, and therefore worthy of the honour which belongs to strength and endurance.

Of one thing women may be very sure, though they invariably deny it; the world is glad to take good work from whomsoever will supply it. The most certain patent of success is to deserve it, and disciplining women will prove that they can do the world's work as well as men, they will share with them in the labour and the reward, and if they do it better they will distance them. The appropriation of fields of labour is not so much a question of selfishness as of hitherto proved fitness; but if in time to come women can show better barn-winging men, can turn out more finished, more perfected results of any kind, the world's custom will flow to them by the very force of natural law, and they will have the most to do of that which they can do the best. If they wish to educate public opinion to accept them as equals with men, they can only do so by demonstration not by shrieks. Even men, who are supposed to inherit the earth and to possess all the good things of life, have to do the something. Every young man yet untried is only in the position of every woman; and granting that he has not the deadweight of precedent and prejudice against him, he yet has to win his spurs before he can wear them. But women want theirs given to them without winning, and, moreover, ask to be taught how to wear them when they have got them. They want to be received as masters before they have served their apprenticeship, and to be put into office without passing an examination or submitting to competition. They scream out for a clear stage and fawour unprelude; and they ask men to shake their feet, like Lightfoot in the fairy tale, that they may then be handicapped to a mere equal running. They do not remember that their very demand for help vitiates their claim to equality; and that if they were what they assume to be, they would simply take without leave asked or given, and work out their own social salvation by the irresistible force of a concentrated will and in the silence of conscious strength. While the shrieking sisterhood remain to the front, the world will stop its ears, and for every hysterical advocate "the cause" loses a rational adherent and gains a disgusted opponent. It is our very desire to see women happy, noble, fully employed, and well remunerated for such work as they can do, which makes us so indignant with the foolish manner in which they obscure the question they pretend to elucidate, and put back the cause which they say they advance. The earnest and practical workers among women are a very different class from the shrieking; but we wish the world could disassociate them more clearly than it does at present, and discriminate between them, both in its censure and its praise.

STRANGE AND ROMANTIC SUICIDE.

(From the Cincinnati "Enquirer," Feb. 17th.)

On Friday afternoon last the steamer *Mary Hays*, bound from New Orleans to Pittsburg, exploded her boilers in the shute of Island 30, near Helena, Arkansas. It was only a common occurrence, such as happens every few weeks upon the Mississippi, and only four persons were killed out of a crew of 60. The boat was Barney Martin, the captain of the vessel. He was blown to the hurricane deck, and his body was afterward found in the hold. He was not dead, though terribly scalded, and was taken from the wreck and placed on board the *Commercial*, he died. The news of that disaster came over the wires, and it created only such a shock as might be anticipated when calamities and shrieking sisterhoods are crowded fast upon each other that there is no time given to consider. Upon one that intelligence fell with deadening weight. It was a woman. On the wife of the disaster, a business well known and lately called at the steamboat office of Cuttingham & Getty, on the Public Landing, and tearfully inquired if it was true that Capt. Martin had been killed in the explosion of the *Maggie Hays*. She was told that it was. "Did you know that he wasn't married," was the reply of the party addressed. The woman wept bitterly and turned away.

Every day thereafter the same woman came and went upon the levee, among the boats and the river men always weeping, and always inquiring of those she met whether it was true that Capt. Martin was dead. Her grief obtained for her universal sympathy; but never once did she wonder. The poor girl only said, "I'm the wife of Capt. Martin, and I must know whether he be dead or not." Monday brought a sad realization to the broken hearted girl. The news came at our wharf, bringing the remains of Capt. Barney Martin, of the ill-fated steamer *Maggie Hays*. They were in charge of a brother, and were being borne to Steubenville, Penn., the former's home for interment. The sad and distracted woman hovered around the landing when the boat came to the wharf, and she begged and pleaded that she might be permitted to enter the cabin where lay the remains of her husband to their last resting-place, but the brother, who knew her not as wife, doubted the privilege. She claimed that she was the wife of the dead captain, and that she had met him in St. Louis, where the marriage had been private. The story was not credited, but the frenzied woman was permitted to look upon the remains of the one she had so fondly loved and worshipped. In the grief and agony of the moment, the female was borne aboard of the steamer *R. R. Hudson* for shipment up the river, and then cause the resolve of her to whom the world was now a cipher, to be changed. She said she would go with the unknown sea, he whom death had taken from her.

This was Tuesday morning. The little steamer *Mary* was to start on a pleasure trip to New Richmond and Cincinnati, she was nearly ready to take her departure at 7 p.m., when a woman came on board and took passage to New Richmond, registering herself as Miss Chambers. Her name was left off the book after the captain had she was the wife of Captain Barney Martin, and asked him how long it would be before the *Hudson*, with his remains, would pass the place, as she wished to be in her state room, and was seen no more until the boat touched at New Richmond. The *Hudson* had not come up yet. The woman came out of her state room and told the clerk that she had changed her mind, and that she would go back, she would continue on the boat to Ohio, and return to Richmond in the morning. She paid her additional fare, her trepidation and apparent nervousness were noticed at the time, and she was returned to her state room, never to be seen again, saying: "I will not be long away from my husband."

Night came on, and the boat plodded its slow way up the river, with its living though cherished heart, and after it came the *Hudson*, bearing the remains of the one bewept. Near or nearer the boat came, and a woman stood on the guards of the *Mary Appeal*, and watched the slow approach in the moonlight, wild and distracted. As the boat, bearing the remains of all on earth dear to her, passed by, she watched it in agony, and as the deadening thought came over her that there was nothing to live for longer, she sprang into the water, the waves from the passing boat washed over her, and the living and the dead were joined.

This must have been the sequel, for the chambermaid who visited the state room of the strange woman found only some articles of clothing, but she herself was never seen on the boat again. The yellow waters of the river had washed away all grief, and she sealed for the thousandth time the pledge that woman's love is stronger than life itself.

All that remains to be told is this: That woman's name was Sallie Lutesbaugh, for four years past the mistress of the captain of the *Maggie Hays*. Her father is a blacksmith on Front-street. If she was ever married to Capt. Martin the world does not know it, but he supported her, and to all intents and purposes, and in the eyes of society, they were man and wife. She was about 25 years of age, handsome and prepossessing, and is reported to have been the mother of two children. Capt. Martin, who was engaged for 15 years in the Pittsburg and New Orleans trade, never came to Cincinnati in the four years past that this woman did not see him and be her. She loved him madly and fondly, and she has sealed her devotion with her life.

CONSIDERATE.—"Biddy, just put look at the clock. Didn't I tell you last night to knock at my door at eight this morning?"—"An' so yo did, sir; an' I came to the door at eight, sure enough; but I heard you wa making no noise at all."—"Well, why the deuce didn't you knock and wake me?"—"Sure, an' because I feared you might be fast asleep."

A child named Richard George Johnston, living in Clerkenwell, asked his mother for his father's watch, which was on the mantlepiece, to play with. She said he could not have it, but took down a revolver that was near and said, "Here's a pretty thing for you to play with; see me shoot baby." The boy asked to look at it, and whilst peering in at the barrel pulled the trigger, and, as the weapon, unknown to the mother, happened to be loaded, it went off, and the shot passed in at little fellow's eye and lodged at the back of his head. He fell dead.

LATER TELEGRAMS.

The steamer *Ulan Alpine* arrived this morning from Bombay, bringing telegrams to the 18th ultimo. The following are the more important items of news:—

FRANCE.

A ministerial crisis has taken place in Paris; and the Emperor has sent printed letters to the electors explaining the Plebiscitum and leaving the people to choose between liberty and revolution. The Due de Montpensier has been condemned to a month's imprisonment and to pay 30,000 francs indemnity for his duel with Prince Henry de Bourbon.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

A serious tumult has taken place at Cork resulting in a collision between troops and people. Many were wounded and great agitation caused. Several Militia regiments and the 16th Regt. have been sent to the Canadian Frontier in consequence of an apprehended Fenian raid. The Canadian Parliament has voted the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

THE ENGLISH REVENUE.

In the House of Commons on 11th April Mr. Lowe brought forward the Budget.

The Revenue for 1869 amounted to £75,400,000.

The Expenditure was £68,500,000.

The Revenue for 1870 is set down at £71,600,000; and the Expenditure at £67,125,000; showing a surplus of £4,500,000.

The Income tax for the year is fixed at four pence in the pound.

THE PARAGUAY WAR

The war is ending. Lopez defeated and killed.

COMMERCIAL.

April 12th.

7lbs. Shirtings	...	9 4½
8½	...	11 1½
40 Mule Twist	...	1s. 4½

April 14th.—The Liverpool Cotton Market dull and heavy.

Weekly Cotton Report:—

Total Sales		59,000 bales.
„ Surats	...	18,000 „
„ Dollerees	...	21,000 „
„ Sounds	...	11,000 „
„ Stock	...	478,000 „
„ Surats	...	78,000 „

Fair Dholleras, 9½d.

April 14th.—The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£10,376,000
Bills Discounted	£19,250,000
Coin	£20,000,000

April 16th—Bank Shares:—

Oriental Bank	£44 10s.
Chartered Bank	£18 10s.
Chartered Mercantile Bank	£93.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£38.

Unfixed Rupee Paper:—

Four per cents	92
Five per cents	104
Five and a half per cents	110
Exchange on India	1s. 11½d.
Comptoir Bills	4s. 4½d.

Total Bullion in Banks of England and France ... £72,125,000

Total Notes in circulation of both Banks ... £30,250,000

REVIVAL OF TRADE WITH WESTERN CHINA.

(Examiner, March 5th.)

About two years ago some excitement was caused in mercantile and official circles in British Burmah at the prospect of a revival of trade between the provinces of Western China, independent Burmah, and the British ports of Rangoon. Two plans were suggested for the consideration of the Government of India. One was to construct a railroad from the capital of British Burmah to the Cambodia river, and thence on to Canton. In the Press, it found about 500 papers, entered useful information, China, Reports on Coals furnished by Daniels, Chief Engineer of Sir Henry Kopplinge-ship; Map of Bhamo, Map of Yunnan, Maps translated by the Chinese Minister for publication, Reports on Trade, Communications made to the Chinese Government, Communications made to Sir Harry Parkes, Communications made to Chinese matters, Plans of Ava-mah, the Treaties with the Chinese Government will be included (in English and Chinese), the Tariff &c, Conversations with the United States Minister at Quinghow, Conversations with the Governor-General Hoo-Pei and Ha-Nan, some general useful information, as productions, &c. The book is a useful book. The subscription $5 per copy. It will be dedicated to the Right Robert Montagu, M.P. tf

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE.—NEW FORM.

REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Article Trade, objects of Natural History, Sharp Point, &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

NOTICE.

TRANSGRESSION of the law, it is thought is frequently committed from Ignorance and the regulations of the law must therefore be made public before they can be known. The undersigned having obtained the sole

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STRANGE AND ROMANTIC SUICIDE.

(From the Cincinnati "Enquirer," Feb. 17th.)

On Friday afternoon last the steamer *Mary Hays*, bound from New Orleans to Pittsburg, exploded her boilers in the chute of Island 26, near Helena, Arkansas. It was only a common occurrence, such as happens every few weeks upon the Mississippi, and only four persons were hurried out of the world. One of these was Barney Martin, the captain of the vessel. He was blown to the hurricane deck, and his body was afterward found in the hold. He was not dead, but three hours after he had been gathered from the wreck and placed on board the *Commercial*, he died. The news of that disaster came over the wires, and it created only such a shock as might be anticipated when calamities and stirring events come crowding so fast upon each other that there is no time given to consider. Upon one that intelligence fell with deadening weight. It was a woman. On the day of the disaster, a handsome, well dressed lady called at the steamboat office of Cunningham & Getty, on the Public landing, and tearfully inquired if it was true that Capt. Martin had been killed by the explosion of the *Maggie Hays*. She was told that it was. "Did you know that he wasn't married," was the reply of the party addressed. The woman wept bitterly and turned away.

Every day thereafter the same woman came and went upon the levee, among the boats and the river men always on going and always inquiring of those she met whether it was true that Capt. Martin was dead. He had obtained for her universal sympathy; her manner created wonder. The poor girl only said, "I am the wife of Capt. Martin, and I must know whether he be dead or not." Monday brought a sad revelation to the broken heart. For a boat touched at our wharf, bringing the remains of Capt. Barney Martin, of the ill-fated steamer *Maggie Hays*. They were in charge of a brother, and they were going home to Statesville, Penn., the former home, for interment. The same sad lady, distracted woman hovered around the landing when the boat came to the wharf, and she begged and pleaded that she might be permitted to accompany the remains of her late called husband to their last resting-place, but the brother, who knew her not as a wife, denied her the privilege. She claimed that she was the wife of the dead captain, but the world did not know it, for the marriage had been private. The story was not credited, but the frenzied woman was permitted to look upon the remains of the one she had so fondly loved and worshipped. In grief and sorrow she turned away, the remains were placed on board of the steamer *R. R. Hudson* for shipment up the river, and during same the resolve of her to whom the world was now a cold and cheerless blank, to join, beyond the unknown sea, he whom death had taken from her.

This was Tuesday morning. The little steamer *Mary Argent*, which makes daily trips to West Richmond and Cairo, was nearly ready to take her departure at 7 p.m., when a woman came on board and took passage for Cairo, Richmond, registering herself as Miss Charlotte Berlin. After the boat left the dock she told the captain that she was the wife of Captain Barney Martin, and asked him how long it would be before the *Hudson*, with his remains, would pass them. Then she shut herself up in her state room, and was seen no more until the boat touched at New Richmond. The Hudson had not come up yet. The woman came out of her state room and told the clerk that she had expected to meet friends at Richmond, but that she would continue on the boat to Cairo, and return to Richmond in the morning. She paid for her additional fare, her trepidation and apparent distress being observable at the time, and then she returned to her state room, never to be seen again, saying: "I will not be long away from my husband."

Night came on, and the boat plodded its slow way up the river, with its living though cherished heart, and after it came the *Hudson*, bearing the remains of its unknown bride. Nearer and nearer the boat came, and a woman stood on the guards of the *Mary Argent*, and watched the slow approach in the moonlight, wild and distracted. As the boat, bearing the remains of all on earth dear to her, passed by, she watched it in agony, and as the deadening thought came over her that there was nothing to live for longer, she sprang into the water, the waves from the passing boat washed over her, and the living and the dead were joined.

This must have been the sequel, for the chamberman! who visited the state room of the strange woman found only some articles of clothing, but she herself was never seen on the boat again. The yellow waters of the river had washed away all grief, and she sealed for the thousandth time the pledge that woman's love is stronger than life itself.

All that remains to be told is this: That woman's name was Sallie Hambaugh, for four years past the mistress of the captain of the *Maggie Hays*. Her father is a blacksmith on Front-street. If she was ever married to Capt. Martin the world does not know it, but he supported her, and to all intents and purposes, and in the eyes of society, they were man and wife. She was about 25 years of age, handsome and prepossessing, and is reported to have been the mother of two children. Capt. Martin, who was engaged for 15 years in the Pittsburg and New Orleans trade, never came to Cincinnati in the four years past that this woman did not see him and be her. She loved him madly and fondly, and she has sealed her devotion with her life.

CONSIDERATE.—"Biddy, just you look at the clock. Didn't I tell you last night to knock at my door at eight this morning?"—"An' so ye did, sir; an' I came to the door at eight, sure enough, but I hear you're making no noise at all."—"Well, why didn't you knock and wake me?"—"Sure, an' I came I feared you might be fast asleep."

A child named Richard George Johnston, living in Charleston, stole his mother's watch, which was on the mantlepiece, to pay with. She said he could not have it, but took down a revolver that was near and said, "Here's a pretty thing for you to play with, see me shoot baby." The boy asked to look at it, and shot pertly in at the breech, pulled the trigger, and, as the weapon, unknown to the mother, happened to be loaded, it went off, and the shot passed in a little fellow's eye and killed a child at a distance of his head. He died

LATER TELEGRAMS.

The steamer *Glen Alpine* arrived this morning from Calcutta, bringing telegrams to the 13th ultimo. The following are the more important items of news:—

FRANCE.

A ministerial crisis has taken place in Paris; and the Emperor has sent printed letters to the electors explaining the Plebiscitum and leaving the people to choose between liberty and revolution. The Due de Montpensier has been condemned to a month's imprisonment and to pay 20,000 francs indemnity for his duel with Prince Henry de Bourbon.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

A serious tumult has taken place at Cork resulting in a collision between troops and people. Many were wounded and great agitation caused. Several Militia regiments and the 18th Regt. have been sent to the Canadian Frontier in consequence of an apprehended Fenian raid. The Canadian Parliament has voted the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

THE ENGLISH REVENUE.

In the House of Commons on 11th April Mr. Lowe brought forward the Budget.

The Revenue for 1869 amounted to £75,499,000.

The Expenditure was £68,500,000.

The Revenue for 1870 is set down at £71,600,000; and the Expenditure at £67,125,000; showing a surplus of £4,500,000.

The income tax for the year is fixed at four pence in the pound.

THE PARAGUAY WAR.

The war is ending. Lopez defeated and killed.

COMMERCIAL.

April 12th.

7lbs. Shirtings	9 4½
8½ ...	11 1½
30 Mule Twist	1s. 4½

April 14th.—The Liverpool Cotton Market dull and heavy.

Weekly Cotton Report:—

Total Sales	59,000	bales.
" Surats	18,000	"
" Imports	71,000	"
" Surats	11,000	"
" Stock	478,000	"
" Surats	78,000	"

Fair Dhollera, 9¼.

April 14th.—The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£16,375,000
Bills Discounted	£19,250,000
Cash	£26,000,000

April 16th.—Bank Shares:—

Oriental Bank	£14 10s.
Chartered Bank	£18 10s.
Chartered Mercantile Bank	£22.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£38.

Enfaced Rupee Paper:—

Four per cents	92
Five per cents	105
Five and a half per cents	110
Exchange on India	1s. 11½d.
Consols	94½

Total Bullion in Banks of England and France ... £72,125,000

Total Notes in circulation of both Banks ... £28,250,000

REVIVAL OF TRADE WITH WESTERN CHINA.

(Examiner, March 5th.)

About two years ago some excitement was caused in mercantile and official circles in British Burmah at the prospect of a revival of trade between the provinces of Western China, Independent Burmah, and the British port of Rangoon. Two plans were suggested for the consideration of the Government of India. One was to construct a railroad from the capital of British Burmah to the Cambodia river, and thence on to Canton. But to this plan, captivating and plausible at the first glance, there seemed to be found a number of absolutely insurmountable objections. The country was wild and unknown, and was held in parts by barbarous chiefs. The sources of authority were uncertain, and its resources capricious and irregular. The trade of Canton, which was supposed would follow the line of the proposed railway, proved to have flowed hitherto in a forced and artificial channel. On the other hand, the route by the great Yangtze river, the trade of the wealthy and important provinces of Szechuen, Kweichow or Quey-chow, and others, was diverted from Canton, to which it had been carried over steep hills and arduous passes, and soon found its natural and true development at Nankin and the China Mediotte, but he is obviously a conceited, pedantic prig, whose wit is laboured impertinence, and whose fine speeches are dull paraphrases of Hannah Moore and Mrs. Ollapone. He is a preachy, snobby young gentleman, snivelling throughout the play like the goody "young man of the period" bandied down to fame in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph*. But in spite of all his pedantry and all his sanctimonious mouthing about honour, he can employ a man, whom he knows to be a dishonourable sharper, to forward plans by which he can merrily old acquaintance, unwriving a poor woman's heart, and remake the ruffian, who, by the way is far more gentlemanly in bearing than himself, for his ready cooperation in the lies which he himself has invented and enacted in order to humbug the little world around him. If this be not sedition, it touches very closely on its ground.—*Britannia.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HONGKONG, MAY 3RD, EVENING.

There has been a better feeling in the drug market for Bengal throughout the day, on the part of natives, as well as foreign speculative demand. The following are the latest quotations:—Old Patna, £630, nominal; New Patna, £495, in Chinese demand; Old Benares, £510, nominal; New Benares, £4674, in Chinese demand; Malwa, £625 to £630, little doing; New Patna, 4th and 5th sales on three weeks' time, £495 to £498½.

In Piece goods the following sales have taken place:—1,000 pieces 7lbs. Grey Shirtings at $2.75½, 4,000 pieces 8lbs. to arrive at $2.86, 2,000 pieces 8lbs. T. Cloths "Eagle" at $1.34, 1,000 pieces 7lbs. Mexican at $2.27½, 2,880 pieces 8lbs. X.C., at $2.67½, 120 pieces Velvets at 20 cents. There are sales reported of 600 piculs Bar Iron at $1.00, and 1,200 piculs at $2.40, also 5,000 piculs Sapanwood, at $1.60 to $2.00.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old ..... 36 prem.
" New ..... 25 prem.
H'kong & W'poa Dock ..... 5 dis.
H'kong C'ton & Macao Steam Boat Shares ..... 32 prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co., 7lbs. 44 prem.
China and Straits Steam Navigation, par. nom.
China Sea, Saigon, and Straits S. S. Co. ..... par. nom.
Union Insurance Society of Canton ..... $1,500, ex. div.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares ..... $1,600 to $1,700 prem.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares ..... $195 prem. per s.
Victoria Fire ..... $20 prem.
China Fire ..... $28 prem.
China & Japan Marine Insurance Co. 10 prem.
Hongkong Gas ..... $46 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Shares ..... 65 dis.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Co. ..... $12.50 per share.
Hongkong Distillery Co. ..... $50 per share.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/6
Credits, at 6 months' sight	4/6½
Documentary Bills, a 6 months' sight	4/6½
Bank Bills on demand	4/4½

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, 3 days' sight	74
Private, 30 days' sight	75½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226

" BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226

SALES ON 3RD MAY, 1870.

As reported by Chinese.

Vermicelli, 50 bags, at $7.65, by Tung Wo Cheong to Chuseikow merchant.

White Wax, 1 piece, at $249.50, by Tung Wo Cheong to travelling merchant.

Gypsum, 150 piculs, at $1.10, by Tung Wo Cheong to travelling merchant.

Bombay Cotton, 45 bales, at $22.50, by Parsee merchant to Wing Cheung Shun.

Nail Rod Iron, 4,000 bundles, at $2.40, by Parsee merchant to Yee On.

Yellow Wax, 3 piculs, at $56.00, by Fook Mow Loong to Fatshun merchant.

Yellow Wax, 6 piculs, at $56.50, by Fook Mow Loong to Fatshun merchant.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"SUNDA,"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co's Office.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1870. [f 820

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"ADEN,"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1870. [f 831

STEAM TO SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"FORMOSA,"

will have immediate dispatch for the above places.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Hongkong, 28th April, 1870. [f 794

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig

"GRAVINA,"

Barcelo, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BRAMEDIOS & Co.

[f 769 Hongkong, 25th April, 1870.

FOR MELBOURNE, *direct.*

THE British ship

"JOSHUA BATES,"

will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

[f 670 Hongkong, 8th April, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American ship

"SARDIS,"

Capt. Cunningham, will have dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

2m 637 Hongkong, 4th April, 1870.

FOR SYDNEY, *direct.*

THE British barque

"HENRY MILLER,"

Capt. Dickson, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

[f 592 Hongkong, 28th March, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American ship

"WITCH OF THE WAVE,"

Captain Batchelder, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AUGUST NE HEARD & Co.

[f 215 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1870.

GEORGE GLASSE.

(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY, LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST, VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REPITTED

[f 2936 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867

MR. SPARROW KNIGHT has took MR. publishing in the Rooms, to contain about 500 pages, general useful information on China, Reports on Coals furnished by Mr. Daniels, Chief Engineer of Sir Henry Keppel's flag-ship. Map of Peking on large scale. Communications furnished by the Chinese Minister for publication. Reports of Trade. Communications made to the Chinese Government. Communications made to Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B., some general useful notes on Chinese matters. Diplomatic Agents, the Treaties with the Chinese Government will be included (in English and Chinese), the Tariff &c., Conversations with the United States Minister on Chinese subjects. Conversation with the Honourable Commissioner Too-Pei and Hu-Nan, some general useful information, as productions, &c. The book will be a useful book. The subscription 25 per copy. The book will be dedicated to the Lord Robert Montagu, M.P. [f 127

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE.—POCKET FORM.

REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

NOTICE.

TRANSGRESSION of the law, it is thought, is frequently committed from ignorance and the regulations of the law must therefore be made public before they can be known. The undersigned having obtained the sole privilege of preparing and selling prepared opium, they fear that many merchants and traders, distant and local, purely from ignorance, may infringe the British law, and thereby lose their money, in addition to heavy fines that may be imposed upon them. This is a source of great anxiety to the undersigned, and for the general information of the public, they now set forth two sections of Ordinance 1868, relating to prepared opium. They are as follows:—

VII.—It shall be the duty of every person selling or retailing prepared opium under this Ordinance, to deliver therewith a sealed certificate specifying the amount sold, which certificate shall be evidence of the facts therein stated, and shall not be transferable.

VIII.—No person shall bring into this colony, or the waters thereof, or (except in cases to which section VII. applies) have in his possession or custody within the same any prepared opium.

Action will be taken against any person infringing the above restrictions for severe punishment, and no relaxation will be shown.

TAN WO & Co.,

Opium Farmers

3m 383 Hongkong, 18th February, 1870.

NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF HENRY DAVIS MARGESSON, DECEASED.

LETTERS of Administration, with the will annexed, of the Estate of HENRY DAVIES MARGESSON, late of Hongkong and Macao, Merchant, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, to the Undersigned, as Attorneys for the Executors, all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to pay the amount of their debts to the undersigned without delay, and all persons having claims against the said Estate are required to send in particulars thereof, with vouchers, to the undersigned (addressed to the care of T. G. LINSTEAD) on or before the Thirtieth day of June next, after which date no claims will be admitted.

Dated the Third day of December, A.D., 1869.

W. KESWICK,

T. G. LINSTEAD,

Administrators.

[f 22927

The Chronicle and Directory for 1870.

NOW READY.

THE Edition for 1870 is now ready for Delivery.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents and Port Directories only, at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—

Messrs. DROWN & Co., Swatow.
" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.
" HEDGE & Co., Foochow.
" LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
" KELLY & Co., do.
" WACHTER, GOOS & Co., Japan.
Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
SAN FRANCISCO	Witch of the Wave	Batchelder	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sardis	Cunningham	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE	Joshua Bates		Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SYDNEY	Henry Miller	Dickson	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Gravina		Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Sardis (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Aden (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Venus (str.)		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Formosa (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do. Do.	Douglas (str.)	Toppin	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 2 P.M.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS, TAILORS, HABERDASHERS, OUTFITTERS, &c., &c.

Would call attention to their undermentioned Departments, which are now unusually well assorted with their new designs for the Spring Trade

CLOTHS and TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BLACK AND BLUE BROAD CLOTHS AND DOESKINS.

NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHS.

FANCY DOESKINS, TWEEDS.

6/4 COATINGS.

And a large Assortment of the newest designs in suit lengths only.

PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNELS.

WHITE DRILLS & MARSELLA.

FANCY AND PLAIN COLORED DUCKS

WHITE AND COLORED DUCKS.

QUILTINGS AND VESTINGS.

The Cutting Department under the superintendence of practical West End CUTTERS.

HOSIERY.

GENTLEMEN'S COTTON, LISLE, & SILK SOCKS,

in every size.

LINEN COLLARS.

in all the newest shapes.

WHITE AND COLORED PAPER COLLARS.

GENTLEMEN'S INDIA GAUZE, MERINO, SILK & WOOL, & SILK UNDRE VESTS.

LONG CLOTH AND CRIMEAN SHIRTS.

A large Assortment of PAJAMAS.

SILK & CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

SCARVES AND TIES,

of the newest designs.

HATS.

GENTLEMEN'S BLACK PARIS, DRAB, BEAVER, AND FELT HATS.

BLACK AND DRAB STIFF AND SOFT FELTS.

NAVY AND SCOTCH CAPS.

STRAW HATS.

WALKING STICKS AND UMBRELLAS.

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS & NAPKINS, in all sizes.

8/4 and 10/4 DAMASK, by the Yard.

WHITE & BROWN TURKISH TOWELS AND BATH SHEETS.

LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS.

QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES.

MUSLIN AND LACE CURTAINS.

WORSTED DAMASKS AND REPS.

VICTORIA, REP, PRINTED AND EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS.

BLANKETS, MOSQUITO, NETS, MATS AND MATTINGS.

OIL CLOTH.

LEATHERS AND FLOOR CLOTHS.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.

CORNER OF NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

Es "*Overland Mail*" and S S. "*Nestor.*"

MISS ROSE has just received a nice assortment of ladies' fashionable HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, JACKETS, Small CRINOLINES, Opera HOODS, Children's Woollen JACKETS, GAITERS, COMPORTERS.

And,

A large assortment of WOOLWORK (ready-mounted and finished)—CUSHIONS, SLIPPERS, PIANO and Fender STOOLS, MATS, Embroidered Table COVERS, Hearth RUGS, &c., &c.

Also,

Gentlemen's fashionable HATS (Christy's), Dawson's BOOTS, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's White and Coloured KID GLOVES.

Received per P. & O. Steamer *Tenasserim*:—Fashionable BONNETS, HATS, WREATHS for the Hair. A choice assortment of DRESS TRIMMINGS, Fancy & Plain Silk DRESSES, in all colors, suitable for the Race.

WELLINGTON STREET,

Opposite the Roman Catholic Church.

[f 110 Hongkong, 15th February, 1870.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.

SHERRY	3 "
PORT	2 "
CLARET	1 "

BIRLEY & Co.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, of Jules Mumm & Co. and De St. Marceaux & Co., in qts. and pts.

SHERRY, Chillingworth's, Ritchie, London Club, and other brands.

DRAUGHT ALE, of Allsopp's, Dawson, and Younger.

BOTTLED ALE, of Bass and Allsopp.

STOUT, in quarts and pints.

Also,

Small Invoices of WIRE ROPE, Boiler and Roofing Felt. Apply to

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

[f 1496 Hongkong, 7th August, 1869.

FOR SALE.

Arrived per "Isle of the South."

3 BROADWOOD & SONS PIANOFORTES in Solid Mahogany.

1 SEMI-GRAND,
1 COTTAGE GRAND,
1 COTTAGE (upright,) } Selected for this climate.

For particulars, address A.B.C., care of this paper

[f 269 Hongkong, 10th February, 1870.

FOR SALE,

CHAMPAGNE:—

ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DOUX.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.

SANDER & Co.,

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.

[f 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

FOR SALE,

DRAUGHT PORTER, in Kilderkins. Apply to

HOWARD HODGES.

[f 1627

FOR SALE.

FRESH CALIFORNIAN HAY and OATS.

ROSEHILL & Co.

[f 1610 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1869.

FOR SALE.

100 BRASS BOILER TUBES, 5 ft. 3 in. by 2¾ inches.

Apply to the undersigned.

J. H. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer and General Commission Agent.

Commercial Bank Buildings, Queen's Road,

[f 485 Hongkong, 19th March, 1870.

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers $1.50
Neatly Bound $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

By Steamer "Cambodge."

ALEXANDRE BOYER

HAS received a large Assortment of Goods, suitable for the season,

JACCONET AND MUSLIN DRESSES of the last fashions

French Figured and Printed PERCALES.

Assorted Flowed Gauze TRIMMINGS.

Ladies' STRAW HATS.

Trimmed and Untrimmed Rich Black Corded SILK TIAMAS.

THREAD GLOVES, White & Coloured.

A fine Assortment of BLACK LACE.

French and English PERFUMES, from the best makers.

BLACK FRENCH MERINOS.

English PARAMATTAS, for Gentlemen's COATS.

White LINEN DRILL and DUCK for PANTALOONS.

Gentlemen's GREY FELT HATS, &c., &c.

Ladies' DRESSMAKING.

33, Queen's Road, late

BOWEA & Co.'s PREMISES.

[f 2268 Hongkong, 4th April, 1870.

By the last French Mail.

ALEXANDER BOYER.

HAS received, also, a large Assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid BOOTS; Fancy White Straw Sailors' HATS, both for gentlemen and children.

White and Coloured SOCKS, &c., &c.

[f 829 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1870.

FOR SALE,

Just landed, ex the "Tai King."

A SMALL Invoice of Crosse & Blackwell's STORES, consisting of:—

Assorted PICKLES, Assorted SAUCES, Green GAGES, and Sealed OIL, Durham MUSTARD, Tart FRUITS, JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADE, Potted MEATS, Oxford and Bologna SAUSAGES, MACKEREL, SALMON, HADDOCKS, OYSTERS, BLOATERS, TAPIOCA, ARROWROOT, SAGO, BARLEY, Assorted MEATS, SOUPS, VEGETABLES, &c., &c.

GUEBDES & Co.

[f 750 Hongkong, 21st April, 1870.

FOR SALE.

BREAKFAST and DESSERT CLARET, SHERRY, MUSCATEL, MALVAZIA, PORT, CHAMPAGNE, in pts. and qts.

GUEBDES & Co.

[f 751 Hongkong, 21st April, 1870.

FOR SALE.

DOMECQ'S SHERRY, bottled by Henry Ritchie, in 1 and 2 dozen cases, and in Octaves and Quarter casks.

Palacio & Co. of Xeres,

DRY AMONTILLADO SHERRY.

Blanchy and Carcavelos

CLARET AND COGNAC.

Apply to

A. G. HOGG & Co.

[f 234 Hongkong, 28th February, 1869.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF

REPAIRING FROM BUSINESS.

MUST BE CLOSED ON 1ST MARCH, 1870.

A. ULLMANN begs respectfully to inform his friends and the Public of Hongkong, that he is selling off his valuable Stock of Clothing, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Watches, Chains, Perfumery, and other Articles at tempting prices, in consequence of leaving the business. The above stock comprises a fine assortment of new goods, ex late arrivals, also a superior stock of Japanese Ware.

All outstanding accounts must be paid, and all accounts collected, before the above date.

Nos. 36 and 38, Beaux Bureaux,

Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

[f 1589 Hongkong, 18th August, 1869.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID GOESAR & SONS'

Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

[f 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,

PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION,

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

Received per P. & O. Steamer *Tenasserim*:—Fashionable BONNETS, HATS, WREATHS for the Hair. A choice assortment of DRESS TRIMMINGS, Fancy & Plain Silk DRESSES, in all colors, suitable for the Race.

WELLINGTON STREET,

Opposite the Roman Catholic Church.

[f 110 Hongkong, 15th February, 1870.

FOR SALE.

BROADWOOD & SONS PIANOFORTES in Solid Mahogany.

1 SEMI-GRAND,
1 COTTAGE GRAND,
1 COTTAGE (upright,) } Selected for this climate.

For particulars, address A.B.C., care of this paper

[f 269 Hongkong, 10th February, 1870.

FOR SALE,

CHAMPAGNE:—

ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DOUX.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.

SANDER & Co.,

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.

[f 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

FOR SALE,

DRAUGHT PORTER, in Kilderkins. Apply to

HOWARD HODGES.

[f 1627

FOR SALE.

FRESH CALIFORNIAN HAY and OATS.

ROSEHILL & Co.

[f 1610 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1869.

FOR SALE.

100 BRASS BOILER TUBES, 5 ft. 3 in. by 2¾ inches.

Apply to the undersigned.

J. H. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer and General Commission Agent.

Commercial Bank Buildings, Queen's Road,

[f 485 Hongkong, 19th March, 1870.

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers $1.50
Neatly Bound $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Intimations.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL HONGKONG.

TRUSTEES—

The Colonial-Secretary.
The Honourable W. KESWICK, Esq., Co-Trustee.
GEO. HEARD, Esq., Co-Trustee.
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, (ex officio).
W. STANLEY ADAMS, M.D., *Resident Surgeon.*
H. P. AUSTIN, Esq., *Hon. Treasurer.*

TERMS OF ADMISSION—

1st Class (Private Room), per day, $3.00
2nd " { (2 Beds in ea.) Room } " " $2.00
3rd " (Public Wards), " " $1.00

These charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendance, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognized Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

(Patients are also admitted on Deposits at the following rates, renewable one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended.

1st Class ..... $60.
2nd " ..... $40.
3rd " ..... $20.)

By order,

H. P. AUSTIN,

Treasurer

6m 1314 Hongkong, 28th October, 1869.

THE CHALLENGE CUP, 1870.

NOW PUBLISHING.

A PHOTOGRAPH from a PAINTING by Mr. J. B. HOLLAND, taken on the spot, exhibiting a graphic view of the Course and run in of "*North Australian*," the winner, and respective positions of "*Exeter*" and "*Kuowlee*," to be obtained at the "ORIENTAL HOTEL."

[f 383 Hongkong, 24th February, 1870.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

THE Official Notes and Evidence in the proceedings of the NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY, on to the collision between the U.S. Corvette *Oneida* and the P. & O. Steamer *Bombay*.

A few copies have been forwarded to the *Daily Press* office, on sale, and may be had on application. Price 50 cents.

[f 467 Hongkong, 8th March, 1870.

A. MILLER & CO.,

HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBER

Extracts.

The Treatment of Lunatics.

(Saturday Review.)

The improved treatment of lunatics has been considered one of the most valuable results of the civilization of the nineteenth century, and it is disappointing to find that this result is very far from being certainly attained. The attendants at lunatic asylums must be in great part uneducated, and it appears that there is the same disposition in the more ignorant portion of Englishmen to ill-treat pauper lunatics as to punish horses. The manager of a lunatic asylum is like a gentleman who keeps a large stable. He cannot feel sure that the good effects of his own gentleness and intelligence are not neutralized by stupidity and brutality when his back is turned. Indeed, the danger is greater in the former case than in the latter, because, to say the truth, lunatics are capable of being much more irritating to their attendants than horses. The difficulty in to say whether lunatics are more liable to ill-treatment as single patients in private houses or in asylums. There is in an asylum the security of system and superintendence; but, on the other hand there is danger of misbehaviour of attendants escaping the utmost vigilance of a manager, and, besides, among many attendants there are likely to be some whose natural brutality is concealed but not controlled by the system under which they serve. The single patients, however, are liable to almost uncontrolled brutality, and also to ill treatment inflicted under the honest belief that it is beneficial. Considering that persons who passed for sane in the maintained in the last century the utility of severity it is not wonderful that uneducated and unrefined persons in our own day should hold an opinion which they think is not only well-founded but convenient. The possession of uncontrolled power has a tendency to convert even an originally well-meaning person into a tyrant, and therefore it is right that the penalties imposed by law on the unauthorized and uncontrolled detention of lunatics in private houses should be rigorously enforced. But notwithstanding all the vigilance and severity of the administration of the law, cases of such detention are not infrequent. Some of them perhaps arise from the hope of gain, and others from aversion to incur trouble or expense. Even where the detention is authorized, and is controlled by regular visitation, there is great scope for harsh or injudicious treatment, especially when the patient is poor, and friends or relations are coarse and ignorant. It has been thought desirable to avoid as far as possible the risk of maltreatment of the humbler class of lunatics by collecting them in the asylums which have been built all over England at considerable expense, but it appears that in a crowd there is almost as much danger as in solitude. A patient was admitted into the Lancaster Lunatic Asylum on the 15th of December last, and he died on the 26th. A post mortem examination disclosed two broad bruises across his body—one across his belly, measuring nearly two feet, and the other across his chest. On each side six ribs were found to be broken outwards, and on the right side three of the ribs were broken in two places. He died from inflammation of the pleura caused by these injuries. If this was all that a lunatic asylum could do for him it, the way of protection, he might as well have been left in a workhouse or under private care. The clinical ship which were part of the old barbarous system did not kill the patient nor allow him to kill himself. Even the steel cent of which we have read in descriptions of asylums of the last century had at least this advantage, that a patient who wore it could not be pounded upon by his keepers. The only alternative to the supposition of violence to this lunatic by his keepers is the supposition, which appears somewhat violent, that he may have tumbled out of or against his bed. If we meet in the morning an acquaintance with a black eye, we scarcely believe, although we do not feel called upon to question his explanation or statement, that he has been leaning rather too hard against a lamp-post. Two attendants at the Asylum were charged on the information of two other patients with knocking down and kicking the deceased, and "jobbing" him with the knees when down. It is possible that the Lunatics, who tried the two attendants on this charge may have understood, without explanation, what was meant by "jobbing." We should understand, or think that what we understood, this phrase if we met with it in a description of a prize fight, and in that case we should at least feel sure that it described some operation performed upon the body of one combatant by the other's hand. But this "jobbing" was performed with the knees, and it was not performed on a prize fighter in training, but on a paralytic and feeble man of fifty years of age. The two prisoners were convicted chiefly on the evidence of one patient, and they were entitled to more to the utmost, as they did by their counsel, the benefit of relying in such a case on the testimony of a witness more or less of unsound mind. We accept the verdict which was arrived at after a long and careful trial, but even if it were at all questionable, the fact would remain that the deceased received mortal injuries in a place to which he was removed for safety. It is suggested that bodies are hard, and it is asserted by some authorities and denied by others that the bones of paralytic people are brittle and friable in an extraordinary degree, and unless we accept the explanation which is then afforded, we must conclude that the patient died from injuries inflicted on him either by the attendants or by other patients. Either supposition implies almost equally the discipline of the Asylum.

The utmost horrors of the old system were perpetrated at York, and to Lancaster belongs the rival honour of showing how much cruelty is possible under the new system. It is as long ago as 1815 that a Committee of the House of Commons inquired into the barbarities which had up to that time been employed, and, as the result of the discussion in that and subsequent years, it was established that the great principle upon which the management of the insane should be conducted is that of kindness to the patient. But this conclusion was not arrived at without controversy, and the "terrific system," as it was called, was defended by military, or at least as barrelless. We rather suppose that "jobbing" was not invented at that time, but if it had been, we do not doubt that it would have found apologists. There was among the governors of the York Asylum a party of obstructives as well as a party of reformers, and the obstructives were able to carry a resolution affirming that a lunatic, "from a should say had sustained cross injury," "that he—treated with all possible care, attention, and humanity," and censuring the person who had made the case a subject of complaint. We have at any rate got beyond this stage of the subject, and there is not now any difference of opinion among educated rational people as to the principles of treatment of the insane, although the practical difficulty which arises from the character of the instruments employed in treating them must always occasion anxiety to the philanthropist. It is not easy to obtain a sufficient number of humane and judicious attendants in that sphere of life from which they must necessarily be chosen. Those only who have lived in an asylum can conceive the temptations to neglect, oppression, and cruelty which present themselves to those who have the care of insane persons, or the difficulty of suppressing that natural feeling of resentment which rises in the mind on witnessing the mixture of mischievous folly and good sense which often marks the character of the insane, "the business of an attendant requires him to counteract some of the strongest principles of our common nature." This was true in 1815, and it is true now. Even it much might be done by regularly training persons to this work, and teaching them to regard their own credit as involved in the success of a system of gentleness and non restraint, yet so long as the number and size of lunatic asylums continues to increase, there will be a demand for attendants exceeding the possibility of satisfactory supply. In one respect the pauper patient in an asylum is worse off than if he had been left in a workhouse or under the care of a person of his own class. He may meet with rough, or even cruel usage, but it will not be the systematic cruelty of the hardened attendant in an asylum who finds "jobbing" a convenient resource. It must be remembered that this case at Lancaster is not the only case in which this kind of cruelty has been either proved or strongly suspected to be practiced in lunatic asylums. If evidence of any kind is resorted to by attendants, they will be likely to choose that which may be employed to a considerable extent without detection. It is to be true that kneeling on the chest of troublesome patients has become a common practice, it would follow that the new system of orderly differs from the old chiefly in being more difficult of detection. The medical officers of these asylums are obliged to record, for the information of the Commissioners, every application by their orders of restraint to patients. But they cannot know whether in the wards of a large hospital "jobbing" may not be practiced by their subordinates. There is almost no security for the proper treatment of lunatics except in the character of those who have the care of them, and we cannot help feeling that, after all our reforms, much remains to be accomplished in this respect. When the great mass of our population treat horses gently there will be fewer vicious horses than there now are, and it will be less difficult than it now is to obtain trustworthy attendants upon lunatics.

A materialist surgeon of Paris lately showed to one of his friends one of his instruments, the handle of which was carved in bone. "Do you know," he asked, "of what this handle is made?" "Of ivory, I suppose." "No," said the doctor, while tears almost choked his voice, "it is the thigh bone of my poor child."

HUMBLE.—A young man living in the country is humility personified. The other day he asked a young lady if he might be allowed the privilege of going home with her, and was judiciously refused, whereupon he inquired, very humbly, if he might be "allowed to sit on the fence and see her go by."

A FLIGHT MISTAKE.—As an instance of the mistaken Poor Law medical officers will some times make, the *Birmingham Gazette* states that at a meeting of the Wolverhampton Board of Guardians recently last an application for relief was made by a man who presented a medical certificate that he was suffering from "debility after confinement." A guardian suggested that the man might have just come from gaol.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE, No. 12, *Shelley Street*, 4 Rooms, Bath Rooms, Out Houses, &c. Gas and Water laid on. Rent, $40 per month. Apply to

THOS. HOWARD.

1w 896 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1870.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession).

NO 1, Pechili Terrace, *Elgin Street*. Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 802 Hongkong, 30th April, 1870.

TO LET.

THE Spacious Family Residence in *Bonham Road*, lately occupied by R. McMURDO, Esq., with Stabling and Garden attached. Gas and Water laid all over the House and Offices.

The House, No. 3, 4, and 5, West Terrace, *China Road*, containing 4 Rooms each, with Bath Rooms, Outhouses, &c. Apply to

THOMAS WALLACE,

East Point.

tf 720 Hongkong, 27th April, 1870.

TO LET.

From 1st June, 1870.

HOUSE No. 10, *Arbuthnot Road*, known as "The Bay View." Water and Gas laid on, and with immediate possession.

HOUSE No. 14, *Wyndham Street*, Water laid. Apply to

J. DE CARVALHO.

tf 774 Hongkong, 28th April, 1870.

TO LET.

Detached.

NULLAH SIDE, *Bonham Road West*, containing 8 Rooms, Garden and Croquet Ground. Water laid on. Apply to

THOS. W. BARRINGTON,

47, Wyndham Street.

tf 740 Hongkong, 20th April, 1870.

TO LET.

Possession on 1st May.

THE Offices at present in the occupation of R. McMURDO, Esq. Apply to

THOS. HUNT & Co.

tf 607 Hongkong, 6th April, 1870.

TO LET.

THE CODOWN and OFFICE ROOM at the Premises, facing *Wellington Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. GUEBES & CO.

SANDER & Co.

tf 814 Hongkong, 31st March, 1870.

TO LET.

(From 1st April next.)

THE Commodious Residence known as Elgin House, in Caine Road West, formerly occupied by Capt. Gibson.

For particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 488 Hongkong, 19th March, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. WILKINSON & Co. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1957 Hongkong, 15th October, 1869.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

NO. 4, Pechili Terrace, *Elgin Street*. Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1898 Hongkong, 30th September, 1869.

TO LET,

(With immediate possession).

A BUNGALOW at *Pokefulam*. Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1683 Hongkong, 1st September, 1869.

TO BE LET,

With Possession on 1st Oct. next.

THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 9, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. KIRCHNER, HOGGE & Co. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1271 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

TO LET,

(With immediate possession.)

SEVERAL Strong commodious GODOWNS, very conveniently situated on Marine Lot No. 63, between Messrs. JOHN BURD & Co.'s premises and Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s Wharf.

For Particulars, apply to

A. McLEOD,

At Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 829 Hongkong, 26th April, 1869.

TO LET,

(With immediate possession),

THE commodious three storied HOUSE, No. 1, *Wyndham Street*, lately in the occupation of Messrs BONNETT & Co. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2343 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TO LET.

TWO BLOCKS of a HOUSE in *Queen's Road*, well situated.

HOR. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 226 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1870.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise in their own Boats, and to receive the same on shore in first class GRANITE GODOWNS on moderate terms.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 4th March, 1867.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street*.

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET,

(With possession on 1st January next).

THE very desirable Business PREMISES, situated the corner of *D'Aguilar Street* and *Wellington Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. A. HOYKE & Co. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2347 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TO LET,

THAT commodious family residence in *Bonham Road*, known as "Persepolis," containing 12 Rooms, besides basement story, Bath rooms, Coach House and Stable, Gas and Water laid on.

Also, Croquet ground, Flower and Vegetable garden. Apply to

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

47, Wyndham Street.

tf 1080 Hongkong, 4th June, 1869.

G. DA SILVEIRA,

JEWELLER AND WATCH MAKER,

2 doors past the Hongkong Dispensary,

QUEEN'S ROAD,

tf 926] HONGKONG. [May 31

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECURITY

SHOULD BE THE FIRST CONSIDERATION IN INSURANCE TRANSACTIONS.

THE Directors of the Royal Insurance Company have the pleasure of supplying the following information to the public, as evidence of the ample security they afford to their insurers:—

THE CAPITAL

of the Company, available for the purpose of meeting any unusual calamity happening to the Assured, is

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The amount actually paid up is £288,425. This, with the Accumulated Funds in Hand, makes the invested resources of the Company upwards of ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, which amount is invested as follows:—

Invested Funds of the Royal Insurance Company, 30th June, 1869.

Real Property owned by the Company	£218,571 11 3
Mortgages on Freehold Property £30,000 Reduced 3 per cent. Consols	33,500 0 0
India Government 5 per cent. Debentures	28,665 1 3
English Railway Debenture Bonds	100,000 0 0
English and Foreign Railway Preference and Guaranteed Stocks	30,096 17 7
Loans to Local Authorities of various towns in Great Britain, who have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to borrow the amounts	325,476 11 11
Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board	145,860 12 6
Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co.	62,341 14 8
Bonds of the Liverpool Corporation	10,000 0 0
United States Government Stocks	5,160 0 0
Canada Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock	101,239 7 10
Short Loans on first-class English Dividend-paying Stocks, with margins from 20 to 50 per cent. on market values	31,108 11 6
Loans on Security of Life Policies	477,195 0 0
	63,938 8 5
	£1,672,356 16 11

The above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date specified, in addition to which the funds are still further increased, by amounts constantly varying, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the Company's Agents.

At 31st Dec. 1868, these stood at £198,689 2 0

For the satisfaction of the Public, the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are annually submitted to the careful scrutiny of two independent Auditors, and the following is an Extract from their Report to the last Annual Meeting:—

"The whole of your Books have been Audited—every Document, every Account, every Voucher, your Bank-book, and every Security—all have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful Security in the whole."

THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT,

After payment of Losses, Annuities and Expenses of every description, have been as follows:—

Funds in Hand at the last Quinquennial Valuation, 31st Dec., 1861 ..... £621,434 15 5

Added to 31st December, 1866	108,145	7 0
" " " 1867	124,165	7 6
" " " 1868	128,558	5 10
" " " 1869	144,945	12 2

Total Accumulation of the Life Department on 31st December, 1869, exclusive of Shareholders' Capital £1,122,275 8 1

The Directors also think it desirable to State that THE BUSINESS OF THE "ROYAL" HAS NEVER BEEN AMALGAMATED WITH THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY,

And that the LIABILITY of its Shareholders is UNLIMITED.

ROD. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents.*

2173 Hongkong, 6th November, 1869.

GUARDIAN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅓ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	½ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	¾ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	⅞ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1667 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month but not exceeding	⅝ do. do.
Above 3 months but not exceeding	¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

A. G. HOGG & Co.,

Agents, Sun Fire Office.

tf 876 Hongkong, 9th June, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN SOME RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company

tf 664 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

FORBES & Co.'s CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY,

AND

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.

GIDD, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. ½ per cent. per annum

Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. ¾

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. 1

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 896 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of $30,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.

WEST END OFFICE.—*No. 1, Pall Mall, S.W.*

RICHARD BARTLEMAN, Esq.—*Governor*

JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*

EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq. | Henry George Gordon, Esq.
John Alves Athathum, Esq. | A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Dunham Bax, Esq. | John Alex. Halsey, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq. | Louis Huth, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq. | Charles Lovell, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collett, Esq. | John Peel, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart. | Capt. R. W. Petly, R.N.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq. | David Powell, Esq.
Benamy Dobree, Esq. | William Pennie, Esq.
Sir Frederick Halliday, C.B. | P. F. Robertson, Esq., M.P.
G. L. Monck Gibbs, Esq. | W. Boyce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq. | Barrock Pasch Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

THE CORPORATION OF THE LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the insurance of Policies for Marine Assurance in INDIA and CHINA as under:—

Bombay—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Madras—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Foochow—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Mauritius—Messrs. BETTE BROTHERS & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the CORPORATION OF THE LONDON ASSURANCE, payable either here, in LONDON, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at

Melbourne, Victoria—
Messrs. DALGETY, BLACKWOOD & Co.
Launceston, Tasmania—
Messrs. DE CROS, NICHOLS & Co.
Hobart Town—
Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide, S. Australia—
Messrs. ELDER, SMITH & Co.
Sydney, New South Wales—
Messrs. FARNING, GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—
Messrs. DALGETY, RATTRAY & Co.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 146 Hongkong, 31st January, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

LIFE ASSURANCES.

THE Undersigned are authorized to issue Life Policies for sums not exceeding £5,000.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1959 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 3925 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	½ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1 per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	4th per cent.
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	⅜ " "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	½ " "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1	

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1763 Hongkong, 18th September, 1869.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.

A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 838 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅓ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	½ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	¾ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	⅞ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 13th August, 1860.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRADING INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.—*Managers,*

ESTABLISHED 1849.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers.

W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1863

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.

Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-PSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Secretaries.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅓ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month	½ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	⅞ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON,

Agent.

tf 240 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅓ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month	½ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	⅞ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON,

Agent.

tf 240 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON.

tf 241 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1870.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	⅞ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 698 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

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